Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1801. [No. 48.

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.——Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.

January 16. d

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in blls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,
Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

January 29. *Auctioneers.*

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hhds. tierces and barrels—*on a Credit and for Cash.*

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,
Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.
Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oznaburgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain, Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

January 17. *Auctioneer.*

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY January 21.

SEDITION LAW.

House in committee, Mr. Morris in the chair.

(Mr. Harper's Speech concluded.)

The last instance is brought from Richmond. There too, according to gentlemen, a person indicted under this act, was denied the opportunity of producing evidence in support of his justification. Let it be recollected, Mr. Chairman, that this person was indicted for a libel† so atrocious, that no person except its author, has yet been found profligate enoogh to defend or even to quote it. A libel not on the administration merely of this government, or on the government itself, but on the nation, the constitution, our independence, the war of our revolution, the patriots who conducted it, the character of our people and country, and on the American name. A libel on every person and thing that is American, except the individual, whom alone it dishonours by its praise; whom it disgraces as far as disgrace can be inflicted by the commendation of the wicked; whom it places alone on that bad eminence, where not even a generous enemy could wish to see him stand. A libel sir, which has made its supporters blush; which they have sedulously endeavored to suppress lest it should dishonor the cause which it was intended to defend; which they have made to shun the light, and passed secretly from hand to hand, lest it should produce repulsion in the minds of those whom it was their wish to seduce. This, sir, was the libel for which the person in question was indicted, and which he had the effrontery to say that he wished to prove, by the testimony of honorable men. He wished to call men of character into the court, and insult them by asking them on their oaths, whether "The Prospect Before Us" was true. Is there one man on earth, sir, profligate and hardened enough, to say that he believes it? Would the gentleman whom he pretended that it was his wish to summon, have appeared in court, and said that they believed what the book contained? No, sir. One of them was in Richmond, and was summoned. He, sir, is a man of honorable feelings, of a manly character, whose political prejudices and party animosities, strong as they are, never betrayed him into a mean, a little or paltry action. He was summoned, and what did he answer? "Let the scoundrel run away and I will pay his recognizance; but as to appearing for him in court, that would be too much." This is said to have been his answer; and whether he gave it or not, certain it is that he did not attend. The other persons proposed to be summoned were within reach, and might have been had. What did the court say? "You shall have a continuance till next term, if you entitle yourself to it according to the rules of law, by disclosing to the court, on affidavit, the matter which you expect to prove by these witnesses, and shewing that it is material. Even without complying with these terms, you shall have a postponement, from day to day, in order to procure your witnesses, as long as the time allowed for the setting of the court will admit. But of this indulgence no use was made. No effort was made to procure the witnesses during the sitting of the court. That was not the object. The object was to postpone the trial till the next court, under the pretence of the absence of witnesses; and the court recollecting the Philadelphia case where an attempt was made to practice a similar trick, were on their guard, and very properly resolved to defeat it. They resolved to bring on the trial, unless proper and legal grounds for a continuance should be shewn. As this could not be done, the trial was bro't on, and the party convicted by an honest, responsible and independant jury.

So much, Mr. Chairman, for the oppressions exercised under this law, and for the objections to its expediency.

As to the question of constitutionality, it has been waved by gentlemen very properly, in my opinion; and I certainly shall not enter into it. The constitutionality, of the law has been, on many former occasions, triumphantly established by arguments to which not even the semblance of an answer has been given. Indeed, sir, I have never so lowly appreciated the understandings of those who have clamored about the unconstitutionality of this act, as to suppose that they themselves believed in their objections. I have ever considered those objections merely as instruments for working on the public mind, as party expedients for exciting discontent against those in power, and paving the way for their dismissal. I have ever considered the constitutionality of the sedition act, as a mere stalking horse, behind which to fight the administration. I believe that it has always been so considered by those who have used it; by those who have most gladly grasped, and most industriously wielded, a weapon whereby they hoped to demolish the power of their political adversaries, and open the way, for their own.

Hence, sir, and hence alone the clamors about the unconstitutionality of the sedition act. Hence, and hence alone, the odious epithets which have been heaped upon it, and the tales fabricated about oppressions exercised in the course of its execution. Hence the charge that congress had no power to make a provision, which rests on the same principle whereon are founded nearly one-third of the laws of our code; and which cannot be distinguished, and has never been attempted to be distinguished, from the first section of the same act, the section against seditious meetings, about the constitutionality of which a doubt has never been raised.

We are told, sir, that the people have condemned this act; that the people, as one gentleman has eloquently expressed it, "have declared their disapprobation in a voice of thunder." Sir, gentlemen deceive themselves. They have indeed tho't this reason a good one, and have proved that they thought so by the industry wherewith they have used it. But they greatly over-rated its effects, which they measure by the erring standard of their own zeal. Let it be remembered that this act was passed in the spring '98, and in the summer and autumn of that year, and the spring of the next, when the clamour against this law was fresh and high, the American nation was called upon to express by a general election, its sense of the conduct of its representatives. Let it be remembered, that the persons who were instrumental in passing this law, never received higher or more general proofs of the approbation and confidence of their country, than in this election. A change, gentlemen say, has since happened. If this change be any thing more than apparent, or at most a temporary fluctuation in popular sentiment, it is owing to far other causes than the sedition act; causes which need not now be discussed. Suffice it to say, that this act has received the highest and most repeated proofs of approbation on the part of the American nation; and that, industriously as the clamour against it has been excited and kept up, that clamour has never extended beyond certain parts of the country.

We are called on, sir, for the reasons why this act should now be continued. I will give my reasons most freely. Whether they be the same with those which actuate the conduct of other gentlemen, I know not, but in my mind they deserve all consideration. I wish to revive this law, sir, as a shield for the liberty of the press, and the freedom of opinion; as a protection to myself and those with whom I have the happiness and the honor to think on public affairs, should we at any future time, be found by the imbecility or the mistakes of any future administration in this country, to commence an opposition against it; not a factious, profligate and unprincipled opposition, founded on falshood and misrepresentation, and catching at the passions and the prejudices of the moment; but a manly, dignified, candid and patriotic opposition, addressed to the good sense and virtue of the nation, and resting on the basis of argument and truth. Should that time ever arrive, as it may arrive, tho' I earnestly pray that it may not, I wish to have this law which allows the *truth* to be given in evidence on indictments for libels; I wish to have this law as a shield. When indicted myself, for calmly and candidly exposing the errors of government and the incapacity of those who govern, I wish to be enabled, by this law, to go before a jury of my country, and say that what I have

† *The Prospect before Us.*

written is true. I wiſh to interpoſe this law between the freedom of diſcuſſion and the overbearing ſway of that tyrannical ſpirit, by wh ch a certain political party in this country is actuated; that ſpirit which arrogating to itſelf to ſpeak in the name of the people, like fanat ciſm arrogating to itſelf to ſpeak in the name of God, knows neither moderation, mercy nor juſtice; regards neither feeling, principle nor right, and ſweeps down, with relentleſs fury, all that dares to detect its domination. It is my knowledge of this ſpirit, ſir, of its frantic exceſſes, its unfeeling tyranny, and its intolerable revenge, that makes me anxious to raiſe this one mound between its fury and public liberty; to put into the hands of free diſcuſſion, one ſhield againſt its darts. This ſhield, I have little doubt, will at length and perhaps very ſoon, be torn away; for the ſpirit of which I ſpeak, goaded by conſcious inferiority, ſtimulated to madneſs, by the envy of ſuperior talents, reputation and virtue, knows to brook no check upon its riſe, no cenſure upon its exceſſes; but I will not ſanction my own death by my own vice. I will not yield one barrier to freedom and the right to opinion, while I can defend it. I regard this law as ſuch a barrier; feeble perhaps, indeed, and ineffectual to check the progreſs of that tyrannical ſpirit which even now can ſcarce reſtrain its rage; but though feeble, yet dear to freedom, and never to be abandoned by freedom's friends. And in order to keep up this barrier to the laſt, I ſhall now, while I may, vote for the continuance of that law, which mitigates the rigour of the common law in this reſpect, and protects the liberty of the preſs and of opinion, by enacting that the truth may be given in evidence on indictments for libels againſt the government.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

TUESDAY, February 3.

The Speaker read to the houſe a letter from the Governor of Pennſylvania, and certificate of the due return of a member to ſerve in the place of General Hartly, deceaſed.—Referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Stewart appeared, and after being qualified according to law, took his ſeat in the houſe.

Mr. Pinckney reported a bill giving the right of pre-emption to certain perſons who have contracted with John C. Symmes and his aſſociates, for lands in the North Weſtern Territory, between the Miami rivers, which was twice read and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Griſwold reported a bill to amend the act for the valuation of lands, &c. and to repeal ſo much of the ſame and other acts, as relates to ſurveyors of the revenue, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Griſwold alſo reported a reſolution for a bill to be brought in to enable the Secretary of the Treaſury to employ and provide for clerks for the commiſſioners under the aforeſaid act.

Mr. Van Cortlandt preſented a petition from Thomas Chapman, praying ſome amendment may be made to the act reſpecting naturalization, ſo as to admit him to become a citizen of the United States. Referred to the committee on that ſubject.

After ſeveral petitions were read the houſe went into committee on the bill providing a government for the Diſtrict of Columbia, and after conſiderable debate on the principle of the members of the houſe of repreſentatives being elected for two years, as by the bill which was moved to be amended ſo as to read, one year—this was negatived, 50 to 48. Debate was then held on the motion to ſtrike out ſuch part of the bill as confers the right of ſuffrage to perſons poſſeſſed of a houſe and lot—this was negatived. The committee then roſe and obtained leave to ſit again.

BOSTON, January 23.

We learn, that that the Ganges ſloop of War, of 24 guns, is ordered to be in readineſs to carry the modified Treaty to France, for the ratification of the Firſt Conſul of that nation.

Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, Jan. 21.

A Quorum of the Houſe not having aſſembled, the members adjourned.

Thurſday January 22.

A joint Committee, conſiſting of the Hon. Meſſrs Bridge and Jones, Meſſrs. Knox, Hill, and Parkman, was raiſed to wait on His Excellency the Governor, to inform him, that a quorum of the two branches of the Legiſlature have met, are proceeding on buſineſs, and are ready to receive any communications that his Excellency may think proper to make.

Mr. Knox, from the above committee reported, that His Excellency the Governor would meet the two branches to-morrow at 12 o'clock, in the Repreſentatives Chamber.

Friday January 23.

The Senators and Repreſentatives aſſembled together, when preciſely at 12 o'clock His Excellency the Governor came in, and made the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The favourable ſituation of our fellow-citizens and the appearances of general and progreſſive improvement which preſent themſelves to our view in the various parts of the Commonwealth, afford us ſubjects of mutual congratulation.

In the courſe of the laſt year the ſeaſons, through the greater part of our country, have been fruitful; our trade and fiſheries were generally proſperous, and the people of this ſtate have not again been viſited with that alarming diſeaſe which has fatally prevailed in ſome parts of the United States. Theſe and many other providential bleſſings, will on this occaſion occur to our remembrance, and demand the gratitude of our hearts.

But while we rejoice in public proſperity, it will be our duty to reflect, that we owe to our fellow citizens our vigilant and faithful endeavours to preſerve their preſent advantages, and promote their laſting reputation & intereſt; to check the growth of vice and impiety—to cheriſh the inſtitutions for moral inſtruction and the education of youth; and to maintain the principles of juſtice and provide equal adminiſtration in every part of the Commonwealth.

At the ſame time our obligations to ſupport the federal conſtitution will require us, to attend to public national affairs, and endeavor to diffuſe correct information concerning them among our fellow citizens—to remove groundleſs perejudices—to diſcountenance the ſpirit of party & undue attachment to any foreign nation; and to do all in our power to increaſe the reſpectability of the American character.

From the commencement of the war in *Europe*, it has been the policy of the general government to cultivate peace with all nations—to obſerve an exact neutrality between the powers at war, and by the fulfilment of treaties and reſpect for the law of nations, to maintain itſelf in that impartial courſe, which its duty and intereſt preſcribed. But notwithſtanding theſe cautious meaſures, our intercourſe with other nations has been obſtructed, and to juſtify theſe obſtructions, our reſpect for the duties owing from one nation to another, has at different times been drawn into queſtion by one or other of the belligerent powers.

At length a regard to the public ſafety compelled the government to have recourſe to defenſive meaſures, and the ſucceſs of our infant navy in preventing depredations upon our commerce, will ſerve to convince the people, that ſyſtem of maritime defenſe will be the moſt eaſy and efficacious, whenever their rights ſhall be in danger from external enemies.

The predicament of a neutral people is frequently delicate and hazardous; for when a war is proſecuted with great acrimony, the contending parties are extremely apt to conſider thoſe who are not for them, as againſt them. But whatever apology may be formed for wrongs that proceed from the heat of paſſion, there can be none from deliberate and authoriſed injuries:—Still, however, an honorable accommodation is always to be preferred to a ſtate of hoſtility; for a wiſe and humane government will never reſort to the calamitous expedient of war, until every advance towards reconciliation which the national dignity will permit, has proved ineffectual.

It muſt, I think, be allowed, that the government of the United States, in the caſe I allude to, have conducted with moderation, and with a manifeſt preference of mild and pacific meaſures. While preparations were made for the unhappy alternative of war, no method conſiſtent with the public ſafety was left unattempted to obtain juſtice by negociation.

Before the Conſtitution of the United States was adopted, the union between them had become little more than nominal; they had interfering intereſts, and in ſome caſes were hardly reſtrained from expreſſions of mutual reſentment. The Congreſs at that time was only authoriſed to make requiſitions upon the ſeveral ſtates and the latter exerciſed the privilege of refuſing to comply with thoſe requiſitions. If this ſtate of things had continued during the diſturbances in Europe, it is ſcarcely to be ſuppoſed that all the ſtates would have remained neutral. It is not unlikely that from accident or motives of partiality or miſtaken intereſt they would have arranged themſelves under oppoſite ſtandards. The poſſibility of ſuch an event muſt, in our eſtimation, enhance the value of that form of government which has connected us together.

But it has been often ſaid, that however well adapted the conſtitution was to our circumſtances, the adminiſtration of government under it, has been injurious to the public welfare, and has abounded with errors either from ignorance or deſign. If the preſent improved condition of our country does not refuſe theſe ſuggeſtions, it might be unavailing to point out particular meaſures, that would ſeem to entitle the rulers of the nation to our regard and confidence.

The people of this ſtate, however, will recollect that when the conſtitution was formed, they were oppreſſed mith an almoſt inſupportable weight of taxes, and that with all their exertions it was difficult for them, to pay the intereſt of the ſtate debt. By the ſettlement of the public accounts, and the aſſumption of the balance due to us by the national government, we are relieved from the burden—and you ſtill find by a ſtatement of the Treaſurer, which will be laid before you, that our preſent debt may ſoon be cancelled, if meaſures for that purpoſe ſhall be preferred to the payment of the rate of intereſt which the public creditors are entitled to—and that no unuſual taxes will be neceſſary.

A report of the quarter maſter general which wil alſo be laid before you will ſhew that the State has a large ſupply of military ſtores, and warlike implements which may be uſed, if there ſhall be occaſion by our well-organized militia for the public defence. You will direct ſuch meaſures to be taken for ſecuring the expoſed property mentioned in the report, as the intereſt of the Commonwealth may require.

That the laws may be duly executed, permit me to ſuggeſt the expedienc of making ſome additional proviſion for ſuppreſſing lotteries which are not eſtabliſhed or allowed by the legiſlature. The importance too of our inſpection laws will require the moſt effectual methods to prevent or puniſh a violation of them—Perhaps it will be found neceſſary in both caſes to authorize proſecutions by a Grand Jury.

Our conſtituents now enjoy peace and tranquility, and are protected by ſtanding laws, which are deſigned to ſecure them in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour againſt every ſpecies of injuſtice, or oppreſſion.—Whatever more can be done to ameliorate their condition, or increaſe their ſecurity, you gentlemen, will now attempt to do.

The ſucceſs of your labours will very much depend upon your influence and example, in promoting good order among the people, and producing a compliance with the regulations you may think proper to adopt.

The moſt excellent laws will be of no uſe, if they are not obſerved, and they will not be obſerved by the people, unleſs they are reſpected by thoſe who make and execute them.

I ſhall tranſmit to you, gentlemen, by particular meſſages, any information of importance, which I may be able to communicate.

From the good agreement which appeared in the former ſeſſions, I have no doubt that your deliberations at this time will be conducted with candor, and I truſt they will produce important benefits to our fellow-citizens. So far as my duty is concerned you may be aſſured of all the co-operation that can reſult from zeal for the welfare of the Commonwealth, and a diſpoſition to promote harmony in the ſeveral branches of the government.

CALEB STRONG.

Boſton, January 23.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

Ship Thomas—late Admiral Duncan.

WE the owners of the above ſhip, return our thanks to the Mayor and corporation of New-York for the loan of the late imported fire-engine, to raiſe the ſaid

ſhip; which, with every poſſible aſſiſtance, we have accompliſhed. At the ſame time, we are ſenſible of the ſervice and aſſiſtance of Mr. Howell, who was directed by the corporation to take charge of the ſame; and we return him our thanks for his ready compliance with the ſaid order, and for his regular attendance both night and day—particularly as he has poſitively refuſed any compenſation for his ſervices.

T. JENKINS,
F. JENKINS.

[It is a pleaſing circumſtance to learn from the above letter, that we are now in poſſeſſion of engines that are found uſeful on more occaſions than extinguiſhing fires. It was never before ſuggeſted that they might be applied to the raiſing ſhips or veſſels ſunk, but of which the circumſtance above mentioned gives a moſt decided proof of their utility; and we hope it will not paſs unobſerved by the chamber of commerce of this city, who together with the inſurance offices, &c. will not ſee the individual ſuffer a loſs as we have already ſtated in a former paper, of between 6 and 700 dollars; and we have every reaſon to believe that if a ſubſcription was once ſet on foot, by ſome worthy character, Mr. Howell would cheerfully be reimburſed by our citizens, at leaſt the above ſum, for which he has been ſo long in advance.]

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Brig Dean, Ackley, Savannah.

Brig Agenoria, Alſop, from Tobago and Turk's-Iſland. In lat. 34, 10. ſpoke the Engliſh letter of marque ſhip Caſtor, out 24 hours from Norfolk, bound to Jamaica, all well. In lat. 38, 30. long. 70, 30. ſpoke the ſhip Ocean of New-Bedford, out 24 hours from New-York, bound to Liverpool, all well. Left at Turk's-Iſland ſch'r Concord, Barnes, of Middletown; and ſch'r Lucy, Carr, Providence. Sailed ſame day, brig Suſanna, Arnold, of Baltimore.

Brig Thomas Pinckney, M'Fall, from Kingſton.

The following articles are copied from Jamaica papers to the 27th ult. received yeſterday at the office of this Gazette, by the brig Thomas Pinckney.

KINGSTON, December 20.

Sunday arrived the ſhip Matilda, Grayſon, from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, in 27 days. By her we learn, that the Maroons had all been embarked for Sierra Leone, and that accounts had been received of their ſafe arrival there.

Laſt Monday arrived at Savannah-la Mar, ſch'r Sally, Robinſon, from Charleſton:

The ſloop Clariſſa, Spencer, from Norfolk, arrived here on Wedneſday.

Thurſday the ſnow Lucy, Ruſt, from Boſton, in 30 days.

The Snow Pallas, Cunningham, from New-York, is arrived at St. Ann's; and the brigs Diana, Bartrum, and Friendſhip Green, from the ſame port at Falmouth. To windward of St. Ann's Bay, Capt. G. ſaw a ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Merlin, with a ſelucca in tow.

The ſchr. Hannah, capt. Peck, from this iſland, bound to Norfolk, was blown aſhore the 30th Oct. laſt, 4 miles to the northward of Currituck, the cargo ſaved, but the veſſel loſt.

A deep loaded ſhip paſſed by the leeward on Saturday, ſuppoſed to be the Lord Duncan, from New-York, for Montego-Bay.

For twenty years paſt there has not been in this pariſh, particularly in this town and neighbourhood, ſo great a fall of rain as has taken place in the laſt week; it began on Tueſday night the 9th inſt. at 8 P. M. and laſted with the intermiſſion of part of Friday, until Monday, attended with heavy guſts of wind from the northward and weſtward: the ſwell from the ſea was great, and would have been much more ſo, but from the torrents of water that fell; many eſtates in the valley are under water, and the road in moſt parts of the pariſh ſo cut up, that the putting them in order, when the weather admits, will be attended with conſiderable labour and expence.

December 24.

Arrived ſch'r Polly, Munro, from South Carolina.

The American ſch'r Aſſiſtance, from Jacquemel to Philadelphia, with cotton, coffee and hides, detained by his majeſty's ſhip Circe, arrived yeſterday.

His majeſty's ſhip Lowestoffe, arrived on Thurſday from a cruiſe, and brought in with her the American ſhip Nancy, from St. Domingo bound to Philadelphia, with Mahogany, detained by her.

St. Ann's Bay, December 12, 1800.

"Yeſterday morning at day break, a wreck was diſcovered off the harbor of this place, about a league diſtant; Mr. Sexten, the pilot, actuated by humanity, in moſt tempeſtuous weather, and the ſea running very high, went off to her at the riſk of his life, and the loſs of his negroes, in order to ſave the lives of the crew; but, behold when he went on board, he found her totally abandoned, and not having a ſoul on board. She proved to be a very fine ſchooner, and had painted on her ſtern, "*The Little John of Baltimore.*" Her mainmaſt and foremaſt, having worked out of the ſteps and partners, fell overboard, but were confined to the veſſel by the rigging. Mr. Sexten is of opinion ſhe muſt have overſet in the late bad weather, but that when her maſts had worked out ſhe righted; and though her hold was full of water ſhe did not ſink, owing to a great part of her cargo being flour. Mr. Sexten attempted to ſave the veſſel by towing her into Dry Harbour, but the ſea being very high, and the wind far to the Northward, he could not effect it, and ſhe drove upon the reef, oppoſite Blenheim Barquardier, where ſhe went to pieces in a few hours.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

DECREE OF

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE,

General in Chief of the Armies of Stt. Domingo.

In conſequence of the juſt repreſentations made to me, by the Conſul General for the United States of America (Mr. Stevens) whoſe attachment for the colony is well known to us.

Being deſirous to maintain the commercial connexions, exiſting between the Continent of America and of the ſeveral Iſlands, trading with St. Domingo.

Wiſhing to give them a proof thereof, by facilitating the ſeveral ſhipments daily made for St. Domingo.

Being alſo deſirous to fix the ports (in this colony) for the admiſſion of neutrals and foreign veſſels, conciliating foreigners' intereſt with that of the French coaſting traders, for whom I muſt alſo ſhow my ſolicitude,

All maturely conſidered, we decree as follows—

Art. 1. Our decree of 21ſt Frimaire laſt, ſhall be executed in all its parts with the following modifications:

Art. 2. All goods imported into this colony, whatever be their nature or value, are ſubjected only to a duty rated at 10 per cent.

Art. 3. The laying of this duty ſhall be eſtabliſhed, agreeably to our declaration of the 21ſt Frimaire laſt.

Art. 4. The ports deſignated for imports and exports are as follows—

For the Northern Department of St. Domingo.

Cape Francois, Cape Nichola Mole, Fort Liberty.

For the Weſtern Department.

Port Republican, Gonaives and Jacmell.

For the Southern Department.

Aux Cayes, St. Louis and Lance-a-Veau.

The preſent decree ſhall be printed (to the number of 1000 copies) read, publiſhed, and poſted up in every place that may be neceſſary, directed to all civil and military authorities, that it may be carried into complete and ſtrict execution.

Given at our head-quarters in Port Republican, the 10th of Nivoſe, 9th year of the French Republic.

(Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Arrived, ſhip Three Siſters, Murphy, Liverpool, via N. York; Eclipſe, Jones, Calcutta; Camilla, Weſt, Canton; brig Amiable Creole, Eldredge, St. Sebaſtians, via N. York; Nancy, Caſſin, C. Francois; ſch'r Sally, Stoneman, Paſſamaquody; Swallow, Gillies, Richmond; Betſey, Haſſan, do.

Mr. George Roberts has obligingly furniſhed the following:

Ship Eclipſe, Jones, ſailed from Calcutta the 18th Oct. in co. with the ſhip Rebecca, Pitt, of and for Baltimore, and brig ———, ———, of and for New-York, under convoy of an Engliſh frigate ſent out for the purpoſe of recapturing the Kent, a valuable Eaſt-Indiaman, which had been captured by the La Confiance, Sircouff, (a French veſſel of war)—The frigate came in ſight of the La Confiance, and obliged her to throw all her guns overboard. The Eclipſe parted from the frigate one night while they were ſtill in chaſe, and parted from the two American veſſels off the Sands Heads. Captain Jones ſpoke a veſſel off the Sands Heads, from Puli-Penage, and was informed by the ſame that Batavia had ſurrendered to the 12th regiment of Britiſh infantry and five frigates ſent from Madras for that purpoſe. The Eclipſe towed into the Cape of Good Hope, the brig Lapwing, Clapp, of and for New-York, from Batavia, which veſſel had been aſhore on Robbins Iſland, and had been almoſt loſt. The Eclipſe ſailed from the Cape of Good Hope the 2d December. Left there the brig ———, from Madras bound to Baltimore, belonging to Boſton.

Captain Jones, of the ſhip Eclipſe, left at Calcutta the following veſſel, viz.

Ships Neptune, Jeffery; Perſeverance, Williamſon; Grace, Davis; Cleopatra, Naylor, of and for Philadelphia, *to ſail ſhortly*—Swain, ——, New-York; Herald, ———, Boſton; Bedford, ——, Salem; Sphynx, ——, Baltimore; Caſtor and Pollux, ——, do—*to ſail ſoon.*

Left at Reedy Iſland yeſterday, fourteen ſail of outward bound veſſels.

Sch'r Aſſiſtance, Man, of and for this port, is taken and ſent into Jamaica for adjudication.

Sch'r Sally, Glenn, from hence, has arrived at Port-Royal, after a paſſage of twenty-one days.

Sch'r Friendſhip, Taylor, from hence, has arrived at Port-Republican.

The ſhip Camilla, Weſt, ſailed from Canton the firſt Auguſt—Left there the Rebecca, M'Kever, of Philadelphia, and Mary, Percival, of Boſton. Paſſed thro' the ſtraits of Allas the 20th Sept. and ſpoke there the ſhip Jane, Yard, of and from Philadelphia for Canton, all well—touched at St. Helena the 11th Dec. left no Americans veſſels at that place—ſpoke off the coaſt ſhip Henry, Anderſon, ſand for ballaſt, from Liverpool, and ſloop Harmony, from Philadelphia to Trinidad.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

We underſtand that the Preſident of the United States has ſummoned the Senate to meet at the Senate Chamber, on Wedneſday the 4th of March next.

A bill has paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives of Kentucky, allowing aliens in that ſtate to hold lands in fee ſimple.

The total expenditures of the government of the ſtate of Kentucky from Nov. 1, 1799, to November 4, 1800, is 53,431 dollars.

Extract of a letter from capt. Towers, to his owner in Philadelphia, dated Kingſton, December 20, 1800.

"I arrived here yeſterday, after a boiſterous paſſage of 19 days. On the 16th inſt. eaſt end of Jamaica bearing S. S. W. diſtance 12 leagues, fell in with the Britiſh ſhip of war America, capt. Bingham, of 64 guns, aſhore on the Formages of Ants, with her main and mizen maſts gone, 6 feet water in the hold, all the guns and proviſions thrown overboard, boats inſufficient to take off the crew, amounting to 450 ſouls, and expecting every moment that all on board would periſh. By the aſſiſtance of my brig, anchors, and great exertions got the ſhip off, and three days afterwards ſaw her ſafe in Jamaica. My brig has been injured by my getting the America off; but the captain promiſes me a handſome reward from government—however that will avail nothing; for without any compenſation the ſaving of 450 men from deſtruction, will always prove a pleaſing gratification to me."

Juſt Received,

And for ſale low for Caſh.

50 *barrels of tar, and*

A few hundred buſhels James River Coal.

Alſo on hand,

15,000 *eighteen inch ſhingles,*

6,000 *three feet do.*

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.

February 4. d

Mechanic Relief Society.

THE members will pleaſe to take notice, that a quarterly meeting of the Society will be held on Wedneſday evening next, the 4th February, at 6 o'clock, at M'Cleod's Tavern.

JOHN V. THOMAS, Sec.

February 3,

LAST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commiſſion of bankruptcy is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Eliſha Cullen Dick, of the town of Alexandria, and he having ſurrendered himſelf to the major part of the commiſſioners named in the ſaid commiſſion, at the Waſhington tavern in Alexandria, on the 31ſt day of January laſt, when and where he underwent his ſecond examination; he is therefore required again to attend at the ſaid tavern, on Friday the 19th day of this preſent month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his final examination, when and where the creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Cullen Dick, either in his ſeparate capacity or as one of the firm of James Meaſe M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts—at which time and place the creditors aforeſaid are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate—and to chooſe aſſignees.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who may have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners may appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the Commiſſion.

February 3. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have juſt received and for Sale, at the corner ſtore, oppoſite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholeſale and retail, for Caſh and Produce;

Superfine and 2d Cloths

Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerſeys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do do. Baizes
Roſe and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Ruſſels and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerſeymeres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thickſetts and Cords
A handſome aſſortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hoſe
do. ſilk do.
Black Crape
White and black ſilk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Perſians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Ruſſia Sheeting and Iriſh Linens.

They have alſo,

Brown Sugar by the hhd.

and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaiſter of Paris.

They give Caſh for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

☞ Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouſe, ſundry *Mill Irons*—The owner is requeſted to take them away.

January 31. d

Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this inſtitution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared on that part of the capital ſtock of the company which is now paid. Payable to the ſtockholders, or to their order, in ten days from this date.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.
J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31. eo(2)

FOR SALE
By William Hartſhorne,
On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,
Hard Soap by the box,
Alſo, a few boxes of crown or ſhaving Soap,
Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,
Tobacco in kegs.

☞ *Caſh given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

1ſt mo. 26. eo2m

Shreve and Janney,

Have for ſale at their ſtore, on Union-ſtreet, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Caſtile ſoap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havanna ſegars
60 barrels Eaſt & Weſt-India ſugars
Hyſon, ſuchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China aſſorted in boxes
Ruſſia duck and cordage
A variety of ſhoes and ſoal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handſome furniture.

January 28. eo

NOTICE.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requeſted to bring them forward on or before the firſt of March next, and thoſe indebted to him are reſpectfully requeſted to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

For Sale, or to be Leaſed,

In the City of Waſhington, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

A handſome, well-finiſhed

three ſtory BUILDING, on New-Jerſey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the neareſt dwelling on the ſouth of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and houſe are well ſituated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the weſt, as well as of the Potomac and Eaſtern Branch. The houſe contains 10 convenient rooms, excluſive of garret and cellars.

If ſold, United States ſtock, or ſtock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leaſed for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joſeph Hodgſon, in that city, or the ſubſcriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15. eo

To be Rented,

And poſſeſſion given immediately—

A two ſtory houſe and garden on Duke-ſtreet, about two ſquares to the eaſtward of the ſtone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots

in different ſituations, to be ſold—alſo, a brick houſe in King-ſtreet, in the tenure of Thomas Cruſe;—a part of the purchaſe money will be taken in Alexandria Bank ſhares at par, and for ſome of the lots, Alexandria Inſurance ſhares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchaſe money of either, a liberal credit may be had.

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW, WEEKLY, LITERARY PUBLICATION,

CHILD OF PALLAS.

DEVOTED MOSTLY TO THE BELLES LETTRES.

BY CHARLES PRENTISS.

Quid ſit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non, docet. HORACE.

To the Patrons of Literature, and the Promoters of uſeful and rational Entertainment.

To YOU this child of expectation looks up anxiouſly for the indulgent ſmiles of encouragement and ſupport.

As modeſty well becomes the infancy of a life which ſhe hopes will be long, pleaſant and uſeful, it were unneceſſary to prejudice friends in her favour, by faithleſs declarations of great future performances: to the diſcerning therefore it will be only proper to obſerve, that, added to her perſonal decency of garb, ſhe hopes her intellectual accompliſhments will be ſuch as to engage general favor and eſteem.

She engages not to be the tell-tale of ſlander, or of individual reflections. Her diſpoſition ſhall be innocent; and in the exerciſe of candor to others ſhe preſumes that by them the mantle of charity will be kindly thrown over any foibles or blemiſhes, which may inadvertently ariſe from her youth or inexperience. Her countenancce will be ſometimes overcaſt with anger and the indignant frowns of reproof, when combating the inauſpicious aſpect of vice, and the baneful force of faſhionable crime, and the menacing weapons of wickedneſs of every ſhape. On the trifling or immoral whims of crazy cuſtom, ſhe will occaſionly throw a ſmile of beneficial effect, and not unfrequently occaſion a merry but uſeful laugh.

Happy in uſing her little utmoſt to render more firm the pillars of government and ſupporters of ſociety, of the ſacred and lovely charms of religion and virtue, whoſe ſeparate exiſtence ſhe deems incompatible, ſhe will be a conſtant admirer and warm advocate.

She has no creed in politics, and with her opinions on that ſubject, ſhe is determined never to trouble the reader.

To the *Fair*, who juſtly claim, and will ever receive, her fervent conſiderations of eſteem and affection, ſhe hopes to become a little cloſet confident, a much loved friend and adopted ſiſter. To many a pretty tale ſhe will cauſe them to liſten, and while amuſing the fancy, ſlyly convey the moral to the heart.

Senſible of the unfavourable reception which has conſtantly attended ſimilar attempts, heretofore, in America, ſhe trembles with fearful apprehenſions, leſt ſhe, like her predeceſſors, ſhould be left to pine away a ſhort exiſtance in the cold and diſtant valley of unanxious neglect, or having ſuffered for a time the rude blaſts of uncandid criticiſm and ſevere reproach, without a parent or a friend, die at laſt the hapleſs infant of abortive preſumption; but animated with perhaps an inconſiderate hope, ſhe looks forward to the day of ſtrength and reſpect, from the guardian attention and aſſiduity of,

THE EDITOR.

You hear the plea; it is made to diſcerning and liberal citizens, who cannot but be ſenſible of the many advantages reſulting from a publication of this nature; if it inculcate principles of virtue; if it mingle improvement or anuſement and moral leſſons with entertainment. The parent muſt be ſenſible that works of this kind are always peruſed with avidity by the younger branches of the family; let him not then neglect every favourable opportunity of giving them inſtruction in the gratification of their wills.

Of ſtale or inſipid extracts, it is preſumed the reader will never complain. One half at leaſt, of every week's publication ſhall be original matter. With political tranſactions it will have no other connection than a ſhort and impartial ſummary of events in the laſt page.

The Sons and Daughters of Apollo, gentlemen of talents, learning and leiſure, are cordially and reſpectfully invited, to make it the repoſitory of their various lucubrations.

CONDITIONS.

I. The price to ſubſcribers will be one Dollar per volume; to be paid at the cloſe of every eighth week.

II. Each volume to conſiſt of eight numbers, or 288 pages.

III. Poſtmaſters and others, who ſubſcribe for ſix, ſhall be entitled to a ſeventh, gratis.

☞ Subſcriptions received at the Office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Juſt landing from on board the ſhip Succeſs, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in ſacks and bulk.

Alſo, a few hundred buſhels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

Agreeable to a Deed of Truſt,

from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the ſubſcribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the

ſaid Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Frederickſburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, George-Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unneceſſary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a perſon inclined to purchaſe will no doubt view the ſame before the day of ſale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1800. } d21(31)

For Rent.

The ſubſcriber will leaſe or rent his commodious fire-proof

Bake and Dwelling Houſe,

on Town-Point, where he now lives, with three Ovens, a good Store-houſe and Stable for two horſes, with a well encloſed Wood-Yard, and every other convenience for carrying on the baking buſineſs to advantage.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Norfolk, Jan. 8. d12‡(30)

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